

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1264

COL. C. H. CONNOR



Col. C. H. Connor, assistant general director of military relief, American Red Cross, is chairman of a committee which will visit the 43 general hospitals where wounded soldiers and sailors are treated, with a view to improving the service wherever possible. The committee, too, will attempt to standardize the card-index systems of these hospitals so that information about men who arrive there may be transmitted to relatives more promptly.

## RUSS POLICIES GIVEN

Declaration Is Delivered to the Allied Nations.

Muscovites Say Principles of Old Regime Will Not Return—Anarchy Must Be Wiped Out.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A declaration has been issued and delivered to the allied powers, of that fact and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

## SECRET TREATIES BEFORE COUNCIL

U. S. May Be Asked to Rule Turkey Under League Plan.

### WILSON COLONY PLAN URGED

Envoys Show Some Opposition to President's Views—May Appoint "Mandatories" for Former German Possessions.

Paris, Jan. 30.—In connection with the territorial questions before it, the peace conference is confronted with no less than three secret treaties, says the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail, between Great Britain, France and Italy disposing of Adriatic coast, between Great Britain and Japan, giving German islands in the Pacific to Japan and between Great Britain and the king of the Hedjaz.

The future of the colonies taken from Germany has assumed a place as one of the most interesting of the immediate bases of the many-sided problems under consideration by the supreme council of the peace conference. Hearings are being given by the supreme council to members of the conference and to colonial experts upon the disposition of the colonies.

The council is at the same time proceeding with the consideration of a general policy which shall be adopted by the five great powers in this matter.

At present it appears that these powers, through the supreme council, intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decisions by the conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of views greatly at variance with those set forth in President Wilson's 14 points have been disclosed.

This development has determined the American delegates to repudiate the secret treaties of that fact and to urge the adoption of the American plan at the very outset in order to keep the rival claimants within the bounds of fairness.

Provides International Control.

This plan, which was discussed Monday and is receiving immediate further consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationalities and tribes by individual powers or by agents to be known as "mandatories" of the league of nations. The agents are to derive all their powers from the league and to act entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the league of nations; so it again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform broached at the conference, that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consummation of the league.

One argument against the league's control of the colonies advanced by the British colonial officials was that the "mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop their wards, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

Wilson Explains Plan.

President Wilson himself felt called upon to answer this argument by the statement that the American plan contemplated that the mandatory power would be liable only for administrative expenses; other expenditures would be made only when authorized by the finance itself out of its own resources.

In the case of America, it has been suggested that owing to its large influence in Turkey through the numerous graduates of Robert College, and because of the conviction among the Turks of the disinterestedness of America, if it is called upon to assume such charge, it might naturally first take upon itself the guardianship not only of Turkey in Europe, but also a considerable portion of Turkey's former provinces, including Armenia.

## WILL RECOGNIZE FINLAND

French Government Makes Proposal to the Powers That It Be Independent Nation.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The French government, according to the Journal, has proposed to the powers that Finland be recognized as an independent nation.

## WILLIAMS TO KEEP POST

Wilson Renominates Virginian for Another Term as Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, Jan. 30.—John Skelton Williams of Virginia was nominated by President Wilson for another term as comptroller of the currency.

## The Annual Problem



## WILSON SPEECH ROILS GERMANS

Berlin Newspapers Attack the President's Peace Plan.

### CRY FOR THEIR COLONIES

Huns Declare American Executive Has Only Musical Part in Conference at Paris—Hope for the Best.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—President Wilson's speech of last Saturday before the peace congress contains the following sentence as transmitted to Berlin and here retransmitted from the German:

"The United States would have a feeling that it could not take part in guaranteeing these European adjustments unless the guarantee included the permanent surveillance of the world peace by the associated nations of the world."

This sentence with the reported decision of the supreme council at Tuesday's session that the German colonies must not be given back to Germany, has disquieted some German circles. The Boursen Zeitung, for instance, says:

"If President Wilson is correctly reported he confesses openly that he, too, like Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, does not desire Germany in the future community of nations as an equal among equals, but as a nation watched by overseers. The president cannot wonder if people in Germany gradually begin to form the opinion that the hopes they placed in him are to be disappointed."

Call Plan Opposed to Wilson.

The socialist newspaper, Vorwarts, in commenting on the report regarding the division of the German colonies among the allied nations, says:

"The league of nations is making a lovely beginning! The decision of the western powers to take the German colonies for themselves is born of a spirit diametrically opposed to that proclaimed by President Wilson. It appears more and more as if it were the intention of the western imperialists to leave to Mr. Wilson the merely musical and declamatory roles of the performance and to reserve to themselves the business end of the show."

Place Hopes in America.

"We Germans would prefer an honest policy of stand and deliver to a policy of imperial aggrandizement adorned with ethical and oratorical phrases. But since America has not yet agreed to the pact we shall interpose whether America can do anything except make speeches."

(The official text of the passage is: President Wilson's speech of Saturday alluded to in the foregoing, as transmitted from Paris Saturday night, reads as follows: "It (the United States) would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless that guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world.")

## FRAME DRASTIC FOOD BILL

\$1,250,000,000 Asked of Congress to Purchase Entire U. S. Wheat Crop.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The food administration has applied to congress for the passage of a drastic and far-reaching bill, appropriating \$1,250,000,000 for the purchase of the entire wheatcrop of the United States at the present guaranteed price and placing the disposition and control of the crop absolutely within the authority of the president. The bill would continue the life of the food administration indefinitely, with its powers greatly enlarged and extended.

## PROCLAIMS U. S. DRY JAN. 16, 1920

Ratification of the Prohibition Amendment to Federal Constitution Announced.

### SIGNED BY SECRETARY POLK

Proclamation Prohibits Manufacture, Sale or Transportation of Intoxicating Liquors in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution effective January 16, 1920, was announced in a proclamation signed by Acting Secretary of State Polk at the state department.

Text of Proclamation.

The proclamation follows: "Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state of the United States of America: To all whom these presents shall come, greetings:

"Know ye, that the congress of the United States at the second session, Fifty-fifth congress, begun at Washington on the third day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a resolution in the words and the figures following, to wit:

"Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

Power to Enforce Law.

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquor within the jurisdiction thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The congress of the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the states by the congress."

States That Ratified Amendment.

"And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"And further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused a seal of the department of state to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

"FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State."

"Hire-Back Club" Formed.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 30.—Members of the Charleston Kiwanis club have launched a movement toward the formation of a nation-wide "hire-back club" for re-employment of all soldiers in their former positions. The plan further is to take care of the surplus of soldiers needing work.

Wilson Sees French Women.

Paris, Jan. 30.—President Wilson received a delegation of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, led by Mme. de Witt Schlumberger. In the afternoon the president received a delegation of the Union of Women of France, led by Mme. Crave.

MANUEL OF PORTUGAL



Manuel, the former king of Portugal, may regain his throne if the monarchial revolt in that country is successful.

## WILSON MAY GO BACK

Will Return to Peace Meet if Necessary.

President Plans to Address Congress and Will Explain Why He Is Needed at Paris.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Much as President Wilson still hopes to avoid a second trip to Europe it begins to look as if the trend of peace conference affairs would cause him to feel impelled to recross the Atlantic in the early spring. The president's friends here say he is prepared to answer any criticisms of an intended return to France with facts that he will lay before congress in the addresses which he probably will deliver.

Recent statements purporting to announce definitely that the president had arranged to come back to Paris after going to Washington in February, and even giving the date of his sailing on his return trip, were founded on no definite information. The fact is the president, while still hoping another trip to Europe will be unnecessary, is waiting to see what the remaining 15 days of his stay in France will bring forth before deciding on his course.

But the president from the first has been holding himself ready to return if he thought it necessary, and within the last day or so he has told officials in his confidence that he was impressed with the feeling that it would be his duty to return and that he was beginning to think he could not escape it.

The president expects to sail from Brest on the steamer George Washington, now on her way to France, some time between February 10 and February 15, going direct to the United States. The steamer probably will take the southern route, which it followed on its way over, to avoid bad weather.

It is realized here that President Wilson's arrival home with plans for departing for Europe again would bring up the question of an extra session of the new congress with Republican majorities in both houses. The best available opinion here is that if an extra session be thought inevitable the president would call it before his return to France, probably setting the date ahead to some time in June, expecting to finish the business of the peace conference in time to return to Washington and be in the White House when the new congress assembled.

## ATTACK ON PIEZ IS HELD UP

Resolution Presented to Seattle Labor Council Asks Removal of Shipping Head.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the Metal Trades council in connection with a strike of 25,000 metal trades workers and shipyard employees action on a resolution presented by the strike committee asking President Wilson to remove Charles Piez of Chicago, head of the Emergency Fleet corporation, because of his "attitude toward labor" in upholding the Macey wage award was set over for one week by the council. Action of the strike committee in seeking a general strike throughout the country of shipyard workers and metal trades unions was endorsed.

## F. L. POLK IS LEFT \$716,557

Acting Secretary of State Received Large Sum From His Father's Estate.

New York, Jan. 30.—Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, received \$716,557 from the estate of his father, Dr. William M. Polk, according to a transfer tax appraisal of the estate filed in the Surrogate's court here. The net value of the estate was fixed at \$724,557. Cornell university received \$5,000.

## ORDERS NEWBERRY-FORD QUIZ

Favorable Report Made on Resolution for Immediate Investigation of Senatorial Campaign.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Favorable report on the resolution for immediate investigation of the Michigan Newberry-Ford senatorial campaign was ordered by the senate contingent expenses committee on a strict party vote.

## Chicago "Cop" Kills Thief.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Patrolman Charles Carney of Warren avenue killed a burglar believed to be George Hart. Hart was shot through the heart and through the jugular vein after he had fired upon the policeman.